[The] Press and Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1860. NUMBER 1.

multitudes on shore, by ringing of bells, and by firing of guns from the steamships that lay along the docks. The bay and river were full of people, the house-tops and all the wharves and piers were crowded, and the whole city seemed to have come out to gaze upon the visitor who had so often disappointed us that no one believed that she would ever really come. But she has come at last, and made an auspicious entrance into our port, giving a triumphant refutation to the prognostics of her failure to cross the Atlantic, and setting at rest forever, the absurd stories that have been told of the incapacity of our harbor to float the largest ship that ever has or probably ever will be built.

No effort of the pen can adequately represent such a glorious scene as that which was witnessed upon our Bay yesterday; to form any idea of the brilliant spectacle, it must be witnessed; and to conceive how vast the maritime resources of New York must be, it should be remembered that the grand acquatic pageant was not the result of long preparation, like the grand naval review at Spithead, for example, but a voluntary show, improvised at literally a moments notice. We counted at one time forty steamers splashing around the Great Eastern, while there were innumerable sailing craft of all dimensions dashing about with their white sails flashing in the sunshine, and their gay pennons streaming in the air.

The great ship came to off her landing place, foot of Hammond street, about 5 o'clock, and before 7 P. M. she had been safely moored alongside the long pier between Hammond and Troy streets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 28.

LINCOLN IN INDIANA.

Senator Bright admits frankly that Lincoln will carry Indiana by a very large majority, and does not anticipate any change of the Democratic programme by which that result can be affected.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

If any doubt was entertained as to the complexion of the next House of Representatives, it is substantially removed by the present divisions among the Democracy. No very great surprise would be excited if the Free States should send nearly a solid representation of Republicans.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS.

The Breckinridge National Executive Committee have established their headquarters at the National Hotel, and intend to prosecute the canvass vigorously, North and South. Large subscriptions have been made to provide the sinews of war, and it is expected the campaign fund will be increased to the fullest requirements. Needy patriots need have no hesitation in applying for relief to save the Union, especially if heretofore afflicted with Douglas proclivities.

NO COALITION.

The Douglas leaders here openly and defiantly proclaim that they will consent to no coalition, or combination, or fusion of State tickets, such as has been proposed by Mr. Bigler and other managers for Mr. Breckinridge. They are determined to fight the battle out squarely and separately, and if they fail, to insure the same fate for Mr. Breckinridge. Overtures and suggestions have been freely tendered them during the last few days, but none have been accepted or even entertained. The effect of any such compromise would be the immediate abandonment of Mr. Douglas at the South, and the concentration of his influence in the close States for the benefit of his rival; and, failing in that, to carry the election into the House, and ultimately to the Senate for Mr. Lane. Mr. Douglas is not quite ready to sacrifice himself for the benefit of the enemies who persecuted him and broke up the Convention. His charity is not so comprehensive.

OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND.

Vice President Breckinridge is to spend the remainder of the Summer in California. He hopes that his presence there will prevent the State from going for Douglas.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Reinforcements for Garibaldi—Official Proclamations, &c.

There is nothing of special importance from the scene of operations in Sicily. No new movements had been made by Garibaldi. Reinforcements in great numbers were leaving Genoa. A dispatch dated at that city on the 10th of June, says:

"On the evening of the 8th another expedition left Genoa, composed of four steamers, three of which were French, but all sailed with American colors. Three other American clippers are also preparing to embark volunteers for Sicily. The expedition which has already left took not less than 3,000 volunteers, of which there are so many collected at Genoa that it is impossible for the Committee to provide them with transport accommodation. Steamers are expected from London and elsewhere, chartered by the patriotic commission. Col. Medici and other officers of the Chasseurs des Alpes organise these expeditions. A great number of young men of the most noble families have left Genoa to join Garibaldi. The patriotic committee is provided with ample funds."

A letter from Genoa, of the 9th inst., in the *Independance Belge*, says:

"A great number of volunteers left Genoa to-night for Sicily. No less than five steamers and three sailing vessels were required to convey them. I think there must have been at least 6,000 or 7,000. Most of them had a rifle or musket, and fifty-five cartridges. There was embarked besides a large store of arms and munitions and 600 barrels of powder. This time the embarkation took place near Conegliano, and the place of assembling was in the grounds of Ara Punsopi. During the whole of the day Genoa swarmed with volunteers collected from all classes of society, including the highest. The constant movement and the variety of costume gave a most picturesque and animated appearance to the town. In the evening all the carriages in Genoa were seen moving in the direction of the gate of the Lantern, towards the place of embarkation. The omnibuses were all in requisition, and everybody was on the spot in good time."

MARSALA, Friday, June 1.

One hundred men landed at daylight from a small steamer. A Neapolitan war steamer appeared shortly after, but too late to fire upon them. These men, besides their own arms, brought 4,000 rifles, abundance of ammunition, and money. On the 2d of June, 2,000 men landed from two steamers, and, joining the other body, marched either on Trapani or Palermo. They are all supposed to have come from Genoa.

On the 2d, some provisions of Garibaldi were stopped by the troops coming into the city. Next day he retaliated by seizing a number of wagons and forty mules laden with biscuit, passing from the castle to the palace. On examining them, ammunition was found underneath the bread. Great enthusiasm in favor of Garibaldi prevailed in the city, and ladies were seen collecting linen for the wounded.

The embarkation of the Royal troops from Palermo continued. The town was still barricaded.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

It is officially stated that two steamers, having on board troops and ammunition, have been captured by Neapolitan ships-of-war.

The *Portafoglio* announces that several English men-of-war have been sent to Naples.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows:

NAPLES, Sunday June 10, 1860.

Everything wears a warlike aspect here, and there is no lack of energy in making preparations for putting down the almost universal rising of the nation. Steamers come and go day and night—ammunition in great abundance and great abundance of provisions are sent without ceasing; and that there is any necessity for the latter shows how completely the Government has lost the command of that Island. From one magazine alone of Scafati, one hundred and eighty cantaria of powder have been brought over this week to Baia, for the manufacture of bombs—those amiable persuaders, those favorite consellors of the Bourbons. On all the occasions when any difficulty has presented itself in the form of an insurrection, I have never known this government deficient in activity or energy. It is only when the real progress of the country is in question and works of public utility are under consideration, that it goes to sleep.—Had but one-hundredth part of that energy and good will been exerted in time of peace for the benefit of the country, which is now being exerted for the destruction of life and property, the two Sicilies would be in a widely different state, and the Bourbons would be more firmly seated on the throne. At present everything is menacing, and tranquility will not be restored until we have passed through a fearful crisis.

MALTA, Saturday, June 8, (via. Marseilles.)—It is said that the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Martin, will to-day leave Malta for Besika bay.

St. Louis Dispatch — Political Movements.—River and Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 29th.—The Breckinridge star is in the ascendant. At the reception of Mr. Barrett, on his return from Washington this evening, the Secessionists controlled the movement.

Senator Green arrived this morning and called a meeting of the unfaithful and terrified to consult. The result has not transpired. He hopes to keep the party together till after the August election. As for himself, he says he is for Breckinridge and Lane all the time. Hon. Mr. Phelps also arrived and turned right about face. He renounces Douglasism and supports the Nationals. The Douglasites are getting scared. Their friends are deserting them. Mr. Barrett was received by a large squad of people this evening. He rode in an open barouche and bowed gracefully when passing through the streets. The procession marched to Lucas Market where he is receiving the speech. The political atmosphere waxes warm.

[From the Observer, New York, August 18, 1860.]

DOMESTIC CABINET MENDER.—It is one of the marvels of the age that such vast sums are expended in getting up apparently trifling articles; and another marvel that these are of so much utility. Large fortunes have been made out of matches, which are sold at the rate of one or two hundred for a penny. Somewhat similar, we are told, is to be the success of a recent invention for repairing all kinds of furniture—"Spalding's Prepared Glue." It is prepared chemically, will keep in all climates, may be applied on the instant, and if all that is said of it is true, must become highly useful in repairing broken furniture, dilapidated books, and indeed in all cases where glue is usually applied.

THE CITY.

☞ Signor Blitz, the wonderful legerdemain performer and necromancer is to be here during the week.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—Mr. J. B. Merwin of this city, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Fourth of July Oration at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

☞ A fine healthy boy baby was born in the Bridewell, one day of the past week. The *Journal* is very anxious for the City Fathers to make their report on that infant. Will they?

☞ The Mayor gives notice that to-day all saloon keepers and others who have not yet secured licenses and continue in business will be prosecuted.

"HONEST OLD ABE."—Duffy, tobacconist, 87 Clark street, has just received a stock of cigars of the above brand, which, like the man after whom they are named, are superlative.

☞ Daniel Manning, convicted on Friday of stealing hay, was sentenced on Saturday to three month's imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $25.

☞ Edwin Maxwell sends us from Clark's Station, Audubon House, down on the Calumet, a pike weighing 11 pounds, fresh and flapping. Lovers of fishing will know where to go exercise their art.

☞ A lecture will be delivered by Julius Kune, before the Lincoln and Hamlin Club, at their rooms over No. 205 Randolph street, on Friday of the present week. Subject—"The coming contest—the Cause of Republicanism."

☞ A grain buyer by the name of Bragg, was brought before Justice Davis, on Saturday, charged with violent and abusive conduct in the pursuit of his calling. He was released on payment of the costs of prosecution.

☞ It may be well enough, in view of the fact that a few cases of small pox have been in the southern part of the city, for parents to have their children innoculated, and even those who have once been vaccinated will not be injured by a repetition of the operation.

☞ The Sons of Malta in Rochester, New York, have disbanded, and after paying the debts of the concern the remainder of the proceeds of the sale of its property is to be devoted to the entertainment of the Zouave Cadets during their proposed sojourn there.

☞ In the Superior Court, on Saturday, John Smith, the chicken fancier, was sentenced on the first count—petty larceny—to three months in the County jail; on the second—grand larceny—he gets one year imprisonment, one day of the term to be solitary confinement.

☞ Stryker & Co., at 141 Lake street, closed their store on Saturday last for the purpose of marking down their goods preparatory to a great closing out sale of summer goods. Those wanting dry goods will do well to call on them, as they have some great bargains. See advertisement.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The first annual examination of students before the Board of Trustees and Faculty will take place to-morrow at the school rooms in Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Members of the bar and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of the lines of steamers to Grand Haven and Green Bay, Mich. Captain Goodrich, who has charge of these lines at this point, is one of our oldest and most experienced lake navigators, and the statements set forth by him in his call to the public may be relied upon as true in every particular. The Comet is to ply between this port and Evanston on the Fourth.

EXCURSION ON MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—This company will issue excursion tickets to Adrian for one fare for the round trip, good from the third to the fifth of July, inclusive. There is to be a grand military display at Adrian on the Fourth of July. The U. S. Zouaves, the Detroit Light Guard and other prominent military companies will be there on that occasion, and the day will doubtless be one of interest to all who are present.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of the excursion to Cold Spring Grove on the approaching Fourth of July. We know whereof we affirm, in stating that the occasion will be one of rare interest. It will be worth the price of a ticket to hear the music of the [illegible] Western Band re-echoing through the beautiful grove selected. Then there's to be an oration, a dinner, recreation and amusement, and a pleasant railroad ride, all for one dollar. Go, ye who wish to escape the discomforts of a city celebration, and enjoy a day of quiet and pleasure in the country.

YOUTHFUL LOVERS—AN ELOPEMENT, ETC.—In the early part of last week a very respectable family, residing in this city, were struck with consternation by the sudden disappearance of a beautiful daughter aged about fifteen summers. Strange to say, a young man, who lived in the vicinity, and who was known to have been deeply, terribly in love with the young maiden aforesaid, had made his exodus also. From certain circumstances attending the absence of the young couple the parents of the lady suspected an elopement. Accordingly diligent search was made, aid was evoked and finally [illegible] anticipated, they were found together [illegible] boarding house [illegible] a distant portion [illegible] Grand denouement.

BURGLARS ARE ABOUT.—The dwelling of D. N. Burnham, No. 623 State street, was entered by burglars, on Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock. They entered through the window of the dining room by cutting out a part of one pane of glass, so as to reach in and unfasten the clasp and raise the lower sash. The robbers then opened the back doors, ready for an exit and then commenced to open that leading from the dining room to the back parlor, when a lady occupying a bedroom adjoining, hearing the latch move, struck a light, and the rascals absconded, making some tall walking through the back door and yard. An average dose of blue pill, applied by Dr. Colt, would suit such rogues to a nicety.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN FAIR.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a Fair for the benefit of the orphans under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, will be held at the Wigwam on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2d, 3d and 4th inst.—The ladies under whose supervision the fair will be conducted are resolved to make it the best of the season, and are sparing neither cost nor exertion to render it an agreeable resort for the public during the evenings.

The object recommends itself to the sympathy of the public, and we hope that all without distinction, will respond to the call of these good ladies, and minister to the wants of the destitute orphans who are entirely dependent upon the public for their support.

THE ZOUAVES AT THE WIGWAM.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather which undoubtedly kept away a great many who would otherwise have attended, the public exhibition drill of the Cadets at the Wigwam on Saturday night was well patronized, and this crack company of young men added new laurels to those already earned by their soldierly bearing and most perfect discipline. The utmost enthusiasm was expressed by the audience, and the best points of the manoeuvering were vociferously applauded. The "boys" could not well have imagined a better parting salute to our citizens than the exhibition alluded to, and we know that many good wishes will follow them on their Eastern tour.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—WHEATON COLLEGE.—On Wednesday of the present week, the Fourth of July, the first commencement exercises of Wheaton College, Rev. Dr. Blanchard President, take place in Jewell's Grove, Wheaton, Du Page County, twenty-five miles from this city. A special train will be run on that day over the Galena Railroad, leaving the Wells street depot at a sufficiently early hour in the morning to reach Wheaton before ten, and returning in good season in the afternoon. The country never looked more beautiful than now; the Grove would grace the Happy Valley of Rasselas, and a ride thither would be a way of passing our national holiday, at once rational and delightful, "provided always" that it don't prove a rainy day.

To-morrow evening, the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Galesburg, addresses the Literary Societies, in the College Chapel.

Chicago Historical Society.

This Society held its monthly meeting June 26th, H. G. Loomis, Esq., President *pro tempore*.

The total additions to the library (917) made since the last meeting, included a large collection of books from Dr. S. A. Green, W. B. Trask, and T. Waterman, of Boston, valuable collegiate publications of Vermont, from Prof. N. G. Clark, of Burlington, and Messrs. E. M. Dewey, and E. W. Smith, of this city, publications from the Massachusetts and New England Historical Societies, the American Antiquarian Society, and Essex Institute, and from the U. S. War Department and the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. F. J. Dreer, of Philadelphia, forwarded, through Mr. Wm. Bross, a very interesting historical relic—an original bill of exchange, drawn at "Fort Charters, Illinois, Nov. 30, 1766," for £76.10.9 Pennsylvania currency. The draft was signed by Matthew Clarkson and John Jennings, addressed to "Messrs. Boynton, Wharton and Morgan, merchants in Philadelphia," and payable to Mr. — Rocheblave. The amount was to be placed to the account of the drawees "adventure to the Illinois."

Col. T. B. Lawrence, of Boston, forwarded to the Society an interesting autograph letter of the late Abbot Lawrence, his honored father, the letter introducing Mr. Donald McKay, the great ship builder at East Boston, to Mr. Lawrence's friends in London.

L. C. Draper, Esq., of Wisconsin, also favored the Society with two original letters, one written in Southern Illinois, from Oak Hill, Jan. 9, 1819, describing the country.

The monthly correspondence was of unusual extent and interest. Besides letters accepting membership, from H. Loomis, Esq., of Vermont, and Mr. E. S. Stickney of this city, were read communications from Mr. George Flower, announcing the completion of his intended sketch of the English Colony in Edwards Co.; also of a historical account of the slavery movement in Illinois, in 1824; from Mrs. C. W. Hunter, relative to the papers of her deceased husband, the late Maj. Hunter, of Alton; from Dr. S. A. Green, on documentary exchanges between the East and the West; and from Mr. H. A. Ford, of Lacon, Ill, forwarding valuable papers from Messrs. Hooper Warren and Geo. Churchill, relative to the early press of Illinois, as also of the leading members of the early bar of the State.

Great Haul of River Pirates.

For many months past the police have been acquainted with the fact that depredations upon the property of people along the line of our wharves, owners of warehouses and others, were becoming altogether too frequent to make it altogether probable that sneak thieves and wharf rats were alone in their concoction and execution. Milwaukee avenue and West Water street were the principal points from whence these complaints came.

On Thursday night, two weeks ago, our readers will recollect, the wholesale and retail grocery establishment of Joseph Creott, on West Water street, was entered, and three chests of tea, valued at $90, taken away. The matter was placed in the hands of Lieutenant Williams, of the West Side Police, who, not finding any trace of the thieves on shore, went to work to ascertain whether the guilty parties were not regular "river pirates," such as have committed similar depredations in New York. Men were detailed to watch along the shore, and in boats on the river, and on Friday last the first clue was got to the thieves by the discovery of three empty tea chests in the weeds, about four miles up the North Branch. These chests proved to be the same that were stolen from Mr. Creott's store. The next step was to ascertain who took those chests up there. In this they were soon successful. They ascertained that a boat was seen going up the river having boxes on board, and returning down stream with bags. The officers got a description of the boat and the men on board, and succeeding in finding and identifying the boat and its owner, they proceeded to make arrests.

The boat was found hidden in a sluice-way, under the Chicago avenue bridge. The owner of the boat is a man named John Jones, and his companions in the operation were James Donelly, a watchman on board the steamer Traveler, and Thos. Cook, watchman on the steamer Planet.

On Saturday morning the officers proceeded to Jones' house, near Chicago avenue bridge, searched it, and arrested him. They then went on board the Traveler and Planet, which are laid up near the bridge, and searched them and arrested Donelly and Cook. On board the Traveler [illegible] the stolen tea in bags. The prisoners will be examined to-day.

Are We a Patriotic People?

This question seems to have been answered in the affirmative, from the proceedings of a meeting of citizens, held on Saturday evening, which we publish herewith:

At a called meeting of those interested in having a military and civic celebration of the ensuing anniversary of our National Independence, at room No. 1 Tremont House on Saturday evening, Major E. W. Hadley was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Fitzpatrick, commanding of Emmett Guards, was appointed Secretary.

It was resolved that the meeting adjourn until Monday evening at the same time and place to take into consideration further arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July.

It was further resolved that the Chairman publish a call for said meeting directed to all officers of regiments, commandants of companies, and officers of civic societies generally, to meet at the Tremont House, Room No. 1, on the evening mentioned. Thereupon the meeting adjourned.

E. W. HADLEY,
Major of 60th Regiment, Chairman.
A. E. FITZPATRICK, Lieut. Commandant Shield's Guards, Secretary.

The Tornado Relief Fund.

CLINTON, IOWA, June 28, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have just received from Wm. H Brown, Esq. of Chicago, Chairman of Committee, &c., the sum of $258.18, balance in his hands, "for sufferers by the late tornado."

This liberal addition to the large sum which have already been donated and distributed by the generous-hearted citizens of Chicago, is gratefully received and shall be faithfully and impartially distributed in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

Truly yours, N. B. BAKER,
Chairman Com. on Donation

PUNISHING A SAILOR.—The master and mate of the propellor C. Mears were on Friday last arrested for beating a sailor by the name of Bernard Burns, a deck hand on their craft. The trouble arose when off Big Sauble on the 23d ult., about lifting a stick of timber, on which occasion the mate struck him with his fist. Afterwards the same officer ordered Burns to go aloft, as further punishment, which he refused to do, and an attempt was made to sling him to the rigging, during which the mate kicked and otherwise maltreated him. An examination was held before Commissioner Hoyne, who held the mate in $600 to appear, and discharged the captain.

THE EVANSTON MUSICAL UNION will repeat the cantata of "Esther," this evening, at the Methodist Church in that place. Several solos and quartetts will also be given, and J. G. Lombard of this city has volunteered to sing on the occasion. The whole to be under the direction of Mr. E. Kellogg, assisted by Miss C. A. Kellogg.

Persons in Chicago wishing to attend the Concert, can take the 5.25 P. M. train to Evanston, and return by the 12 o'clock train the same night.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—This evening prize compositions and declamations by the Sophomore and Freshman classes.

Tuesday, 2½ o'clock P. M.—Address before the Berean Society at the University, by Rev. Wm. W. Everts.

Tuesday Evening, 7½ o'clock—Address before the Prytaneum Society, by Rev. James Pratt, at the First Baptist Church.

SPECIAL NOTICE, U. S. Z. C.—The gentlemen comprising the Finance Committee, and all others who have had subscription lists or tickets for the Exhibition drill are particularly requested to make their return at the Cadet's Armory on Monday, July 2d, if possible by 12 o'clock, as otherwise it will be impossible to prevent confusion. It is hoped that all will comply with the request, as the Zouaves are to leave at 8 P. M., of that day.

J. B. F. RUSSELL, Sec'y. Fin. Com.

WIDE AWAKES.—A special meeting of the Chicago Wide Awake Club, will be held this (Monday) evening, at their Hall, No. 69 Lake street. Each member is earnestly requested to be present. By special order of Executive Committee.

G. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

☞ Owners of valuable dogs are requested by the Mayor to keep them at home well muzzled. The dog war rages.

☞ The store of P. Neill, No. 111 Clark street, was entered by burglars on Friday night and a piece of cassimere carried off.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ [illegible] John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Wide Awake uniforms furnished by J. A. Smith & Co., 119 Lake street at as low prices as any other manufacturer, and warranted superior in quality. jy2 1at

☞ Wide-Awake uniforms furnished at the low price of $1.63 by J. M. Loomis, 37 Clark street. Single or by the quantity. je30-3t

☞ Leland & Mixer have removed from store 132 South Water street, temporarily occupied by them, to their new Packing House in Flander's block, opposite the Galena Central Depot, foot of South Water st. je30 3t

GREAT RUSH AT BALTIMORE!—ALL THE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.—But now the greatest rush is at Sam Dunn & Co.'s, hatters, [illegible] Randolph street, where can be found the best and latest styles of Straw and Felt Hats. Also Wide Awake uniforms made and furnished of the best quality and cheap.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 302 State street. je20-3m.

☞ If you want a good Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp, which will give the light of eight candles, not costing but seven-eighths of a cent an hour, emitting no odor or smoke, and not explosive, go to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 South Clark street, between Washington and Madison. Lard, Solar, Fluid, Lunar and all kinds of Lamps altered to burn Kerosene. je15-1m

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* ja1-b684-y

WANTED—Furnished House—The Advertiser wishes to rent a small house, furnished, containing six or eight rooms, with gas, water, &c. Location in the South Division preferred. Address "Furnished House," this office. jy2b774 2t

NOTICE—Learning from various sources that a person by the name of S. G. Wells is traveling in the Western states representing himself as our agent, this is to notify all persons that he is not, nor has he ever been our agent [illegible], and to caution them against any transactions with him on our account. JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., 41 Water street, New York. jy2 3tx

ATTENTION LIGHT GUARD! You are hereby ordered to appear at your armory on Monday the 2d inst. at [illegible] in full dress, for escort duty. Per order C. C. MARSH, Cor. Clerk L. G. F. HARRIS, O. S. jy2-1tx

$300 REWARD—We the undersigned agree to pay the sum of [illegible] the person or persons who [illegible] house at Bridgeport, belonging to G. A. Seaverns, on the night of the 23d of June, 1860. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, J. L. HANCOCK, ANDREW BROWN. july2c681-1w

BOARDING.—Wanted Board and Room by a gentleman in a private family, location must be either on Michigan or Wabash avenue [illegible] State street and Michigan avenue. Address Post Office Box 761 jy2c91-3t

BOARDING.—Good Board and pleasant rooms on Wabash avenue. Address Box 3416. jy2 3tx

MONEY TO LOAN —AT— 10 per Cent. for Five Years. ☞ Short Paper Discounted. S. F. [illegible] & CO., 36 and 38 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

FOR GREEN BAY AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The cheapest route to all points in Northern Wisconsin. The splendid steamer WABASH VALLEY, CAPT. DOUGLAS, leaves for above ports every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. jy2

FOR GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON, touching at RACINE and KENOSHA. The New and Splendid Steamer COMET, CAPT. MORGAN, leaves for above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, River st., near Rush street bridge. jy2 c677-2t

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION. The splendid steamer COMET. Will make two EXCURSIONS TO EVANSTON, leaving her dock, No. 6 and 8 River street, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and 1½ o'clock P. M. Returning leave Evanston at 12 o'clock and 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the round trip fifty cents. Apply on board, or to A. E. [illegible] Rush st. Bridge. First dock east of Rush st. Bridge.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE! PEORIA, ILLINOIS. This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement [illegible] THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of [illegible] PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS, Peoria, Illinois. Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained.

RICHMOND & CO., Agents for the New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & [illegible] and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal, and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS. Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via steam on the Lakes and Erie Canal between Buffalo and Albany. Also, freight contracted to and from PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA at Lower Rates than by any other route. Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St. jy2c175-4m

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS. 99 . . Clark Street. . . 99. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS, PIANOS TO RENT. Apply at Music store, 99 South Clark street. jy2

☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the LIFE ADDITION PILLS are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for that time. The cost will be fifty cents, and the r worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal st., New York. Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 43 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jy2 1mdw

☞ Every Summer the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservation of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Dysentery and Dyspepsy give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of this Bitters upon the community. Sold by druggists.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County ss.—Superior Court of Cook, in Chancery. [illegible]

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS. J. A. SMITH & CO. 119 Lake Street. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS! AT FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!! Now is the Time to Buy Summer Goods! STRYKER & CO., 141 - Lake Street. - 141

Those wishing to save money will do well to call and examine the Cheapest Goods ever offered in this Market! Having determined to close out our ENTIRE STOCK of SUMMER GOODS We have marked them down to such a figure as to induce all to buy.

WE are now offering Foulard and Pacific Challis at 12½ cents—former price 25 to 31¼ cents.
Barages at 6¼ cents—former price 12½ to 20 cts.
Fine ditto at 15 to 20 cts—former price 25 to 37½ cts.
Barege Robes worth $10 to $15 we are now selling at from $4 to $8.
Lawns at from 8 to 12½ cts, formerly sold at from 12 to 18¾ cents.
Organdies from 18¾ cts to 20 cts, formerly sold at 31¼ to 75 cents.
Valencias and Poil du Chevres 15 to 20 cts, formerly sold at 25 to 37½ cts.
Best brands of American and English Prints only 10 cts.
Beautiful French Chintz do. at 18 cents.
Lonsdale's [illegible] Bleached Cottons only 12½ cents.
Heavy Brown do. at from 6 to 8 cents.
Hoop Skirts from 2 shillings to 16 shillings.
[illegible] Silks [illegible] cents per yard.
[illegible] do. 37½ to 50 cents per yard.
Traveling Dress Goods in great variety AT COST.
Fancy Dress Silks at 25 per cent. less than cost in Eastern market.

A large and extensive assortment of LACE POINTS AND MANTLES AT COST. A large assortment of PARASOLS AND SHAWLS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call and see us and avail yourselves of these GREAT BARGAINS. STRYKER & CO. jy2c676 6t

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION! The PRESS AND TRIBUNE pamphlet edition of the proceedings of the late National Republican Convention is now ready for delivery. It was reported by three excellent phonographers verbatim, in the style of the Globe reports of the Congressional debates. It also embraces the Official Roll of Delegates to the Convention from [illegible] with the Post Office address of each. [illegible] stitched and trimmed, (44 pages in double column) five cents per single copy, fifty cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred. Postage one cent per copy, extra. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago. je11-tf

THERMOMETERS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Mantel Thermometers, REAL BRONZE, Mantel Thermometers, OF FINE GILT. FANCY THERMOMETERS, TRAVELING THERMOMETERS, DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS, THERMOMETERS of every description at J. H. REED & CO'S, Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 & 146 Lake street, Dealers in Fine Toilet Goods, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

ORDER YOUR FALL PRINTING now during the dull season. When business revives you will require CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, DRAY RECEIPTS, TAGS LABELS, CHECK BOOKS, HAND-BILLS, POSTERS, &c. Now is the time to get them cheap, at Press and Tribune Office 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE at Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH. TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. [illegible] Chicago and Liverpool. And the Continent of Europe, [illegible] by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. Bohemian, McMaster; Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland; North Briton, Grange; N'th American, Arion; Anglo Saxon, Balantine; Canadian, (new). Two new ships, (building.) Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to state room [illegible]; Steerage, found with cooked provisions $45; Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months [illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 18 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake-st., under Adams House, Chicago.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus [illegible]. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus [illegible]. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus [illegible]. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus [illegible]. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus [illegible]. CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machinist who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating fast motions, such as JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general. Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for "Fine Spindle Machinery Oil," AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 122 Clark street, between Madison and Washington sts. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.

RICININE AND CASTORINE. These beautiful preparations are becoming deservedly popular as Tonics and Dressings for the Hair, Put up in bottles at 50 cents each by GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists, And dealers in Imported and Domestic Perfumery, [illegible] 202 Randolph street.

VOLK'S STATUETTE OF DOUGLAS, (Patented February 14th, 1860,) and BUSTS OF LINCOLN, (Patented June 12th, 1860.) [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—A middled aged lady wishes a situation as [illegible], or to have the care of children. Address Box 3360, or apply at 216 Wabash avenue.

WANTED.—Horse and Buggy wanted, for which will be paid a second-hand piano and the balance in cash. Apply to J. L. LEE, 24 Clark street.

WANTED—A person to take a small First Class Boarding House. Said house is mostly furnished, and the owner will take rent in board. Address Box 43, with real name and reference.

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—100 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, to sell two new and saleable articles that afford from 50 to 200 per Cent. profit. [illegible] Great Portrait of Lincoln, size 24 by 28 inches. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill.

PIANO WANTED.—New or second hand but must be good 7 octave instrument, in exchange for a fine carriage Horse, in part. Address "C," P. O. Box 1420.

WOOD WANTED.—Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County Poor-house with 150 Cords of good, sound body Oak Wood, to be delivered at the Poor House. The privilege will be reserved to reject all or any bids. Proposals should be sent in on or before noon on the fifth day of July, 1860, directed to GEO. P. HANSEN, County Agent. Chicago, June 18, 1860.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 184 South Clark street, Chicago. J. W. ALLEY, [illegible] Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-rate Family Horse, sound and kind, five years old this spring, weighs eleven hundred pounds. Sold for no fault; the owner has no use for him. Price $35. Inquire at 212 [illegible] street.

FOR SALE, or Exchange for Chicago City Property or good improved Farm within 40 or 50 miles of Chicago, a LIVERY STOCK, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. Address WM. SIMONSON, Box 560, Chicago post office.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A first class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOSMER & PECK, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE! The subscriber offers for sale, to close an estate, the "Galesburg Mill" a first class brick steam flouring mill [illegible] S. P. HILL, Executor, Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, [illegible] A Never Failing Stream. [illegible] For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN, [illegible]

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 20 Miles of Chicago. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land [illegible] To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c., no more eligible region can be selected; [illegible] Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Cheap to a good tenant, the convenient Dwelling House, No. 95 North [illegible] street. Apply to WALTER TREBEAVEN, 150 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

TO RENT—A DOCK 105 ft. front [illegible] Apply to J. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner of Lake and [illegible] street.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, [illegible] from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has a wharf of the best description, and is well adapted for a Coal Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. C. LARNED, 26 Washington street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET. The elegant house and grounds at HYDE PARK, Lately occupied by Dr. A. NEWKIRK, to let cheap. Apply to J. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and La Salle streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board at No. 12 Van Buren street.

BOARDING—157 State street. Two or three single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at reasonable terms.

BOARD AT EVANSTON.—Pleasant accommodations in a private family, with large, airy and very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, through the summer months or the year. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 33 South Water st.

BOARDING at 13 Adams street, close by Michigan avenue. The situation is one of the pleasantest in the city. Two front chambers, with board at a reasonable price, can be had if applied for soon. Gentlemen having rooms can be accommodated with good table board.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY AT THE [illegible]LL HOUSE. Beloit, Wis. This [illegible] and popular Hotel will receive, as usual, families to board for the summer. [illegible] rooms are furnished expressly for the accommodation of families, and the prices of board will be made to suit the times varying from 50 cents to $1 per day, for each person—according to the rooms occupied. No pains will be spared to make the Hotel A PLEASANT SUMMER HOME. For transient guests the terms are $1 per day, but a liberal discount is made to Agents and others, who stop at the hotel for several days, or who make it their stopping place at regular intervals. A. A. KNOWLES, Manager. J. J. BUSHNELL, Proprietor.

CHARLES TOBEY & BRO., 72 & 74 STATE STREET, Manufacturers and Dealers in Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room, Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood FURNITURE, Looking Glasses, MATTRESSES, BEDDING. HOWE'S PATENT Eliptic Spring Bed, The best ever offered to the Public. We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large variety of COMMON FURNITURE. CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., 72 & 74 . . . State Street . . . 72 & 74 CORNER RANDOLPH. ☞ This Store, located at the terminus of the three principal Horse Railroads, is one of the most accessible points in the city.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE Re-opened at 138 Lake street, With an entire NEW STOCK of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, FISHING TACKLE, Worsteds of all kinds, &c., &c. WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROTHERS.

DOUGLAS DOCUMENTS. SHEAHAN'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS, Price, $1.00. CAMPAIGN LIFE OF DOUGLAS, Price, 25c. Douglas' Song Books, Douglas Letter Paper with Medallion Likeness, Douglas Envelopes with Medallion Likeness. Portraits of Stephen A. Douglas. ALL SIZES AND PRICES. For Sale Wholesale and Retail By W. B. KEEN, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., IRON [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible]

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week for first month. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the world renowned Ravel Family [illegible] GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS [illegible] MAGIC PILLS, or THE CONQUEROR'S GIFT. [illegible] Other characters by the company. For full particulars see small bills. [illegible] Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

KINGSBURY HALL. on Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings And WEDNESDAY afternoon, July 3 and 4th. GREAT NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS! Sure Remedy to Dispel the Blues and Fits of Melancholy. TEMPLE OF WONDERS. SIGNOR BLITZ, Magician. THE RUSSIAN WIZZARD, [illegible] VENTRILOQUISM, [illegible] LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, [illegible] Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock—Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. ☞ Private instructions given on Magic on reasonable terms.

—1776.— GRAND EXCURSION on the Fourth of July TO COLD SPRING GROVE, Under the Auspices of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. The Ladies and Gentlemen connected with the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church [illegible]

MADAM AKERSTROM, [illegible]

LADIES' FAIR AND Medley Entertainment AT THE WIGWAM, For the BENEFIT of the ORPHANS ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 2d, 3d and 4th of July, 1860. MANAGERS: [illegible] Tickets admitting Lady and Gent $1.00. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM, Kingsbury Block, Chicago, ... Illinois. [illegible] TERMS. One Year [illegible] $15 00; Six Months [illegible]; Three Months [illegible] 5 00. Payable invariably in advance. [illegible] WILLIAM B. CURTIS, Proprietor.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 51 Lake street. Household Furniture, Clocks, Mirrors, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, July 3d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 51 Lake street, [illegible] GILT FRAME AND OTHER MIRRORS, thirty hour and eight day Clocks; together with many other goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, For the sale of all kinds of personal property, real estate, household goods, furniture, &c. [illegible] JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman.

Wm. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, [illegible]

HAIR NETTS, ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, TRAVELING BASKETS, Hosiery of all Kinds, Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, Chenille Canvass, &c. Serpentine Braids and Crochet, and Small Wares, AT SUTTON & BARKETT'S, (Late S. Dusky) 41 [illegible] LASALLE STREET. Opp. Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank.

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS, [illegible] Chicago Salesroom 132 Lake street. [illegible]

H. W. WETHERELL, 54 Lake street, will sell for the next ten days his FINE STOCK of Ready Made Bonnets at Greatly Reduced Prices. [illegible]

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist, And Manufacturer of Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg, [illegible]

NEW YORK DYE WORKS [illegible]

POPCORN [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1860.

MILWAUKEE DEBT.

Our New York letter, printed herewith, contains an account of the proceedings of certain of the creditors of the city of Milwaukee, with a view to coax, shame or compel her to pay all or a part of her honest debt. We are not citizens of Milwaukee, and have nothing to do with her affairs; but we have due regard for the reputation of the West to which both Chicago and Milwaukee belong; and we do no more than our duty when, in behalf of the debt-paying communities of the country, we protest against the notoriously mean and dishonest course which Milwaukee is pursuing. We know and appreciate her inability to pay the principal, and we admit the present hardship of wiping out the accumulated interest of her bonds. But in spite of the hard times she may do something; at least she may refrain from the course that the immorality, which, in commercial circles, would consign an individual to a swindler's apartments in the common jail, is the rule for the government of the city. She may refuse to take advantage of the absurd act of the Wisconsin Legislature which exempts her property from execution; and, as she has had and spent the money for which her bonds are outstanding and unpaid, she might forego pleas of irregularity and other legal quibbles by which deserving creditors are embarrassed and the good name of the West destroyed.

From this sad example of the second city of the Northwest, let our readers be again warned against the effects of that theory which makes municipal corporations the wet-nurse of all sorts of schemes to which commercial rivalry and city pride give birth. Our Western towns have yet to learn that municipal governments have properly no more to do with the building of railroads, canals, plank-roads, turnpikes and the like, than they have with the rebuilding of the pyramids of Egypt or the dredging of the Ganges or Nile; and that in all this country there is scarcely an instance in which a city has undertaken to increase its population, business and wealth by commercial adventures, which has not had a disastrous history. The sorrowful tax-payers are obliged to shoulder the burdens at last, or, as in the case of Milwaukee, bear the odium which is attaching to her unnecessary and disreputable repudiation. Governments are for the protection of life and property, by the most direct and effective methods. They may not safely travel outside of their appointed sphere—a fact which cannot in a Democracy be too frequently impressed upon those whose only share in the administration is in the payment of taxes.

HARPER'S FERRY—THE SEDITION BUSINESS.

Senator Mason's Harper's Ferry Committee have at last published their report and printed their testimony. The great goose has laid its goose egg. We have examined the volumes with some care, and we are happy to coincide with the Committee in the belief that *no person* has been found to be implicated with John Brown's invasion of Virginia except the unfortunate victims who expiated their offense with their lives, and those who made good their escape from the bloody rendezvous. In so far as the many "friends of Free Kansas" were supposed to be concerned in the matter, it appears by a letter from H. B. Hurd, Secretary of the National Kansas Committee, appended to the testimony of Geo. L. Stearns, Esq., of Boston, that when Brown made application to the Committee for a lot of surplus arms, which had not been sent into Kansas during the troubles there, he was particularly catechised as to whether he proposed to use them for any other purpose than defensive operations in Kansas; and when he gave an evasive answer his petition was negatived *for that very reason.* It appears further from the testimony of the Assistant Secretary, that Brown never received anything from the Committee aforesaid but $150 in money and a small amount of clothing, given to him in 1856-7. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Stearns of Boston, Chairman of the Massachusetts Kansas Committee, that Brown was repeatedly cautioned and admonished by himself, (Stearns), by Dr. S. G. Howe, and by the Hon. Henry Wilson, against using any of their money or arms in any other place than Kansas, or for any other purpose than defense. Hence we do not agree with Senators Mason, Davis and Fitch in that pettifogging section of their report where they endeavor to convict the Massachusetts men of dereliction in entrusting their arms to Brown at all. The very testimony with which Mr. Mason seeks to condemn Stearns & Co., (Mr. Hurd's letter), contains the refutation of his charge, for it goes on to say that the questions put to Brown as to the disposition or use which he might make of the arms outside of Kansas, were deemed by the Committee generally altogether superfluous and hypercritical. In other words, the idea that he might possibly employ them to make war on the Southern *States* was regarded, as well it might be, quite out of the pale of reason and common sense. Nevertheless, his failure to give a straightforward answer, taken in connection with a doubt as to the ownership of the arms, induced the Committee to deny his petition.

All the other testimony put together is not worth a red cent, and the investigation itself is not worth a cent, except as demonstrating the utter falsity of the charges brought against the Republican party, and showing up more fully and clearly the heinousness of Mr. Douglas' proposed Sedition Law. It will be remembered that on the 23d of January last Mr. Douglas introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for preventing and punishing the invasion of States, upon which he proceeded to make a speech setting forth his views of the kind of a law he deemed best adapted to the case. We quote from the *Globe* report of his speech:

"It cannot be said that the time has not yet arrived for such legislation. It cannot be said with truth that the Harper's Ferry case will not be repeated, or is not in danger of repetition. It is only necessary to inquire into the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage, and ascertain whether those causes are yet in active operation, and then you can determine whether there is any ground for apprehension that that invasion will be repeated. Sir, what were the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage? Without stopping to adduce evidence in detail, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction that the Harper's Ferry crime *was the natural, logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party,* as explained and enforced in their platform, their partisan presses, their pamphlets and books, and especially in the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress.

* * * * * * *

"Sir, give us such a law as the Constitution contemplates and authorizes, and I will show the Senator from New York that there is a constitutional mode of suppressing the 'irrepressible conflict.' I will open the prison doors to allow conspirators against the peace of the Republic and the domestic tranquility of our States to select their cells wherein to drag out a miserable life as a punishment for their crime against the peace of society.

"Mr. President, the mode of preserving peace is plain. This system of sectional warfare must cease. The Constitution has given the power, and all we ask of Congress is to give the means, and we, *by indictments and convictions in the Federal courts of our several States, will make such examples of the leaders of these conspiracies as will strike terror into the hearts of the others,* and there will be an end of this crusade. ... the great principle that underlies the organization of the Republican party is violent, irreconcilable, eternal warfare upon the institution of American slavery, with the view of its ultimate extinction throughout the land. Sir, I consider the object of the legislation I contemplate is to put down this outside interference; *it is to repress the 'irrepressible conflict.'"*

These words do not admit of two constructions. Mr. Douglas proposes to fine and imprison people for believing and proclaiming the truths embraced in the Declaration of Independence! It amounts to this: Mr. A. and Mr. B. declare that "all men are created equal." Mr. Douglas declares that Mr. A. and Mr. B. are in error—the framers of the Declaration of Independence intended to say that "British subjects born on American soil are equal to British subjects born and residing in Great Britain." Mr. A. and Mr. B. scout this deduction, and still insist that all men are created equal. "But," retorts Douglas, "if you are going to talk that way, if you keep up that kind of racket, I shall put you in the penitentiary—I will open the prison doors and allow you to select cells in which to drag out a miserable life as a punishment for your crime against the peace of society." It is not much to say that the ... [illegible]

minate the Heaven-born instincts of liberty and fraternity?

We do not misstate the position. Mr. Douglas finds certain men proclaiming that an irrepressible conflict exists between free and slave labor, and certain others believing it. He proposes to "*suppress*" it. Suppress what? The irrepressible conflict. How suppress it? "By indictments and convictions in the Federal courts." By "making such examples of the leaders of these conspiracies as will strike terror in the hearts of the others." Mr. Douglas proceeds to point out the conspirators whom he has in view, by declaring that the principle of the Republican party is an irreconcilable, eternal warfare on the institution of slavery, and that the legislation which he proposes is designed to *put down* this "outside interference." By outside interference he means that sort of discussion and that style of voting which declares slavery to be a great evil, and one which ought not to be extended into the free Territories. In his debates with Mr. Lincoln in 1858, he was somewhat particular in explaining how the outside interference operated. He said that Mr. Lincoln would not go into Kentucky and wage war on the institution of Slavery, but he would go down to the Ohio river and fire his bombs across, to explode among the innocent and peaceful natives of that State. Thus there is no doubt as to *what* outside interference he proposes to crush. It amounts simply to a scheme for pursuing all men with federal warrants who hold to the opinions of Washington and Jefferson on the subject of human slavery.

Now, how lame and impotent, as well as depraved and ferocious, do these sentiments of Mr. Douglas appear, in view of the fact that Senators Mason and Davis, after a labored investigation, have reported that "no further legislation is necessary!"

TWENTY THOUSAND RECRUITS.

A week has elapsed since the disruption of the Baltimore Convention, the nomination of Douglas by one, and of Breckinridge by the other, faction of the "only national party." The promptness with which Americans are accustomed to act in an emergency, and the wonderful celerity with which the news of all great movements is gathered by the sleepless newspaper press, enable us even at this early day to see with great clearness the probable issue of the campaign. The view is not encouraging to any but the friends of LINCOLN. The confident expectations of the Douglas men have not been realized. His nomination, insisted upon with such dogged pertinacity, as the means of harmonizing differences, of exciting popular enthusiasm, and insuring victory seems to be the cause of deeper dissensions, of general Democratic depression and of innumerable and unmistakable omens of defeat. His newspapers and orators keep up a show of courage and talk like insane men of a triumph; but the cleverest heads of his party seeing no good to be gained by empty bravado, confess that the game is up and that in no event [illegible] Mr. Douglas be the next President of the United States. Whatever may happen, his chances are destroyed; and when the time for voting comes, those steadfast friends who have adhered to him from first to last, will be compelled to choose between the candidate of Constitutional Freedom and the North, and Breckinridge, unconstitutional slavery propagandism and the South. We know what choice thousands of them will make.

Our readers are aware that PRESS AND TRIBUNE has never had any confidence in the sincerity of Mr. DOUGLAS' political professions. He is a man of comprehensive intellect, quick to see and take advantage of the mistakes and inconsistencies of his opponents, and it is improbable that he is deceiving himself when, admitting that slaves are property under the Constitution, he maintains that they are not entitled to protection as property wherever the Constitution is the recognized fundamental law; and equally improbable that he can be wholly sincere in his advocacy of a political system which in effect declares that Slavery may be legally expelled from a Territory in which it legally has a right to remain, and that a Territorial Legislature has the power to repeal a clause of the Constitution of the United States. To a statesman of his experience, propositions like these must appear to be, as they are—unfair and absurd. But whatever the sins of the leader, we have abundant charity for the errors of a portion of his followers, who, in the contest going on, are undoubtedly animated by a conscientious desire to extend to the Territories and there maintain the blessings which follow freedom, wherever it makes its home. That they have chosen an instrument powerless for their purpose, that they do not see the logical inconsistency and absurdity of the propositions to which they are committed; that they have never recognised the true meaning of the inordinate pretensions of the South, and the utter worthlessness of the guards which Mr. Douglas has set up, will not now prevent them, when the contest is narrowed down to a point at which they must be "all one thing or all the other," from acting with fidelity to their convictions. They will come out manfully for the right; and though Mr. LINCOLN and the Republicans may not reflect their ideas of the best policy to be pursued, they will be so immeasurably preferable, when compared with Breckinridge and the propagandists of despotism, that not one of them can hesitate to lend his aid to the firm establishment of the principles of Freedom and the North. Of these men there are full 20,000 in Illinois alone. Their votes, their honest tribute to the righteous cause which the Republicans maintain, their indignant protest against the arrogance of the man-sellers who override the Constitution, disregard the usages and obligations of party, and repay with ingratitude the faithfulest service, that Slavery may be co-extensive with the boundaries of the Republic,—these, when the hour comes, the Republicans will have. They hate Slavery; the events of the campaign will give that hate a practical direction. Mark the prediction!

A RED RIVER BANK.—It is stated that among the gentlemen who will be present at the forthcoming council of the Hudson's Bay Company, a proposal to be submitted by Sir George Simpson for the establishment of a bank at St. Paul, with a branch at Red River, will form the subject of favorable discussion. The project is said to have been mooted before, and to have been maturely considered by the Governor and the chief traders in the country. If so, there is every probability of the scheme succeeding. With the present tightness of the money market in Minnesota, the project could not fail to be largely and immediately profitable as a commercial speculation, independent altogether of the ease and accommodation which it would afford to the merchants of Red River.

The above is from the *Nor' Wester*, published at Selkirk settlement. The same paper alludes to rumors of gold being found in the valley of Saskatchewan. As yet they have not assumed a definite shape, but geologically there is a strong probability that the coveted metal will be found all along the Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, far up in the British possessions. Why not dig the gold rather than fool away time in the vain attempt to make quarter-eagles out of bits of printed paper? River Bank—a sand bank!

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The La Crosse *Republican* says:—"The freight tariff for produce between La Crosse and Milwaukee and Chicago, will undergo considerable change. The Milwaukee Railroad men have requested an interview with the Chicago and Galena and Illinois Central Railroad managers, for the purpose of raising the price of freight to a paying point. The Chicago Roads will probably insist upon the same rates between the Mississippi river and those two cities. Whatever price is given for Milwaukee, will be adopted for Chicago."

BITTEN BY A MASSAUGER.—says the McGregor (Iowa) *Press*: Mr. John Baker of Strawberry Point, was bitten by a massauger. He was weeding in the garden, when he felt something sting his finger, and jerking his hand quickly from among the plants, the snake hung by his fangs to the finger, and was drawn out from among the weeds! Mr. Baker happened to have a half pint of whisky at hand, which he immediately drank, and procuring another half pint of whisky very soon drank that also, and the poison was arrested; no serious consequences were apprehended.

SUICIDE.—John Miller, a drunken [illegible], committed suicide in the jail at Decatur, by stabbing himself with a pair of shears, [illegible]

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CARRYING TRADE OF THE WEST—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

When the State of New York projected and built the Erie Canal, it laid the foundations on which was erected the great Empire west of the Lakes—it provided a channel of outlet almost unparalleled in history, at an immense outlay, for the productions of a region, whose fertile soil was yet comparatively in a virgin state, untouched by plow or spade—it opened up to the world those great "inland seas" which for centuries had lain slumbering within their shores, disturbed only by the prow of the Indian's canoe—it gave birth to a commerce that has supported an inland fleet which would have reflected glory on any nation since the Christian era began. All this it has done, and to New York be much honor and praise; but for this enterprise, and labor, and achievements, she has been fairly and amply rewarded. And, while the West will never fail to tender an honored respect to the memory of De Witt Clinton, still it is not to be expected that she will favor a policy which the great projector of the New York Canals himself ignored in the early part of the present century. New York gave us the use of her canals, and she also built for us immense lines of railroads which stretched from the Lakes to the Atlantic; but by the commerce which has been poured into her lap, to the exclusion of all other States, for over a quarter of a century, her reward has been great. It is this which has gained her the name of the Empire State of the Union—it is this which has made her merchants princes—which built up her cities and towns,—and made her a power second to none on this continent.

But the public works of New York, like all public works of the kind, have been from time to time in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, who have not failed to labor for their own aggrandizement, and have thus sunk the State in debt. This debt weighs heavily on the people, and it is not surprising that they look with jealousy on any movement which is inaugurated that is likely, in the remotest degree, to take from them the trade with the West which they have so long controlled.

About the years 1835-'40 the Canadian Government, seeing the success which had attended the construction of the Erie Canal, built the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, thus opening the Lakes to the St. Lawrence. At that time commenced the struggle for the carrying trade of the West; and New York has neither been slow nor idle in protecting her own interests.

The latest evidences of her industry in this particular are to be found in the report of Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, and in the speech of Hon. Mr. Ely, of New York, in Congress, both of which we find on our table franked from Washington. The latter is, however, but a stump speech culled from the former, whose voluminousness precluded it from popular perusal. These productions are ostensibly directed against the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, but in reality they are desperate efforts to compel the West to send her products through her channels, when the corrupt legislation at Albany would fatten on high tolls on both railroads and canals; and thus tax the Western farmer to pay the money plundered out of their treasury.

The Reciprocity Treaty, among its other provisions, opened the St. Lawrence River to the navigation of American vessels; and it also indirectly aided in the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway. Both of these channels to the seaboard have taken from the Western States large amounts of provisions, grain and flour, which would otherwise have been shipped through New York by canals or railroads. It has also affected to some extent New York city, by transferring some of its large trade to Montreal and Portland. However much Messrs. Ely and Hatch, in their productions, attempt to gloss over the fact, yet the frequency with which the "Grand Trunk" and the "St. Lawrence" is alluded to, all lead to the conclusion that the real war is between the canal and the railroad interests of New York on the one hand, and the Grand Trunk Railway and the St. Lawrence interest on the other. It is New York city against Portland and Montreal—Buffalo against Oswego and Toronto.

In this warfare, however, it will be granted that the West has a word to say. It is this: It is for our interest that we have all the channels of communication with the seaboard possible, to carry off our corn, wheat, pork and other products; and we have no choice of route, other than those which lead to the best markets. At present we ship our products mainly to New York by the Erie Canal and New York railroads; but we also ship to some considerable extent to Montreal, Portland and other points in Canada and New England by the St. Lawrence River and Grand Trunk Railway; to Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points, by the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and to Memphis and New Orleans by Illinois Central Railroad and the Mississippi River. At present we have two routes of transportation to the Atlantic by water; but this will prove insufficient in a very few years. We must have in addition to this a ship canal which will carry our produce to New Orleans, and either an enlargement of the Canadian Canals, or a new ship canal to the St. Lawrence by some other route.

As we stated before in this article, we have no choice of route. But as this is the greatest grain entrepot in the country, it is our duty as well as our interest, to create as many channels of transit for our produce as can possibly be built. If the crops in the southern States prove a failure, we desire to be in a position to supply them with the necessaries of life, and take from them in return their cotton and their sugar. If Canada wants our produce, then we will supply them. Or if Canada can buy of us for shipment to European countries at a little better price than New York can pay, we know of no law, civil or moral, which ought to compel us to sell to New York instead.

Such is the position of the West in this matter; and such, we predict, will be her position through all time. If the Reciprocity Treaty secures us this privilege, then we are advocates not only for its continuance but also for its extension to the utmost limit possible.

Since this treaty took effect, we of the West have been of the opinion that it was beneficial to us. But in Mr. Ely's speech, we find the following:

"The Treaty appears to have been prepared with special reference to including every article of Canada production which can ever find a market in this country, and excluding every production of this country which could find a market in the British North American Colonies."

Mr. Hatch, in his report, makes substantially the same assertion. At first when the above paragraph appeared in our telegraphic reports of Congressional proceedings, we were inclined to think that the wires had misrepresented Mr. Ely, but on examination of the speech, we find the telegraph was correct. How far the statement is true, we will demonstrate by a few simple facts and figures:

In 1854, the year before the passage of the Treaty, the value of the exports to Canada, from the port of Chicago, was $378,303 61; while in 1856, the year after the Treaty, they amounted to $1,589,540.00, and in 1857 to $1,788,968.00. But the following tables, carefully prepared from the Custom House books, demonstrate the matter more satisfactorily:

EXPORTS TO CANADIAN PORTS BY LAKE FROM THE PORT OF CHICAGO.

BEFORE THE TREATY.

	1853.		1854.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,610
Wheat, bush	[illegible]	10,181	17,683
Corn, bush	54,200	34,853	244,181
Oats, bush	[illegible]	430	[illegible]
Rye, bush	[illegible]	100	[illegible]
Oil, bbls	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	1,544	1,962	9,6[illegible]8
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,88[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	24,400	139,3[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	25,300	16,0[illegible]	14[illegible]
Hides, lbs	24,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Candles, lbs	3,400	1,000	[illegible]
Rice, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	60,000

AFTER THE TREATY.

	1855.	1856.	1858.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High wines, gallons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whisky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinegar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gin	1,065	2,000	1,500
Pork, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Candles, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead Ore, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, gals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooms, doz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxen, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the value of these exports: [illegible]

Before the Treaty	[illegible]
After the Treaty was passed	[illegible]

It must, however, be borne in mind that, while the above table shows the *entire* exports to Canada in the years named before the treaty took effect, it does not include but a portion of the exports since the treaty; for before the Treaty the only communication that existed with Canada was by Lake, while since the Treaty, railroads were built, which have carried a large proportion of the rolling freight in summer, and all kinds of freight in winter. For instance, in the winter of 1857-8, there was shipped by rail to Canada from one office in this city about 40,000 barrels of flour, besides a large amount of pork, lard, tallow, &c. Of the value of the exports by rail we have no particular figures to guide us in making up tables; but when we place the amount of the entire exports of produce from Chicago to Canada at $2,500,000 annually since the treaty was passed, almost every merchant acquainted with the trade will say we under-estimate it.

But, Mr. Ely says that without this treaty the Canadians would buy our produce. It is sufficient for us, however, to know that before this treaty became a law the Canadians did not buy but to a very limited extent. In 1852 their purchases amounted to $43,126.37; in 1853, $73,071.68; and in 1854, $378,303.66; showing a total in three years of only $494,[illegible]. In the first year of the working of the treaty they amounted to more than [illegible] times that sum—$1,589,540.00. Before the passage of this treaty it was rare to see a Canadian purchaser in our city; but since then there have been established several Canadian houses of high standing and a very large amount of Canadian capital is annually attracted hither to be used in moving our crops and buying our products. This, however, is true not only of Chicago, but of every Western city—of Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and every port on the Lakes; and we presume that the treaty has been found to work as beneficial in those cities as in this.

It is, however, asserted in the report and the speech in Congress, already alluded to, that since the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty that our imports from Canada have increased, while the exports have decreased. But the following table, for which we are indebted to the United States *Economist* shows exactly how far that is true:—

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

	Exports.	Imports.	Increase each successive year over 1852. Exports.	Imports.
1852	$10,509,016	6,110,299	....	....
1853	13,140,641	7,550,718	2,631,625	1,440,419
1854	24,566,860	8,927,560	14,057,844	2,817,261
1855	27,806,020	15,136,734	17,297,004	9,026,435
1856	29,029,349	21,310,421	18,520,333	15,200,122
1857	24,262,482	22,124,296	13,753,466	16,013,997
1858	23,651,727	15,806,519	13,142,711	9,696,220
1859	28,154,174	19,727,551	17,645,158	13,617,252
Total	181,130,270	116,694,098	97,048,142	67,811,706

From the above it will be seen that both the export and import trade of the United States with Canada have been greatly stimulated since the passage of the Treaty. In 1852 our exports amounted to $10,509,016, while in 1859 they were valued at $28,154,174—an increase in seven years of over seventeen millions of dollars; while our imports have increased during the same period but thirteen millions. How does this state of facts compare with the wild assertion made by Mr. Ely that the Treaty was designed to exclude "every production of this country which could ever find a market in the British North American Colonies?"

To demonstrate further the extent of our exports to Canada, we publish the following compilation from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1859, showing the value of the leading articles of commerce exported from the United States to Canada and the other British North American Colonies during last year:—

VALUE OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES IN THE YEAR 1858-9:

Animals—Horned cattle	$1,343,000	
Horses	4,000	
Sheep	22,000	
Hogs	544,000	
Produce—Apples	28,000	
Ashes	75,000	
Beef	98,000	
Butter	244,000	
Breadstuff—Indian Corn	$832,000	
Indian meal	240,000	
Rye meal	31,000	
Rye, oats & other small grain	2[illegible],000	
Wheat	1,279,000	
Flour	4,628,000	
		6,5[illegible],000
Cheese		66,000
Coal		290,000
Fish		58,000
Hams and bacon		332,000
Lumber, boards, etc.		172,000
Hides		86,000
Lard		140,000
Molasses		64,000
Oil, spermaceti, whale and other		133,000
Pork		1,270,000
Potatoes		3,000
Rice		41,000
Rosin and turpentine		9,000
Salt		294,000
Skins and furs		97,000
Snuff		64,000
Spirits		169,000
Sugar		274,000
Tallow		92,000
Tobacco		28,000
Wool		325,000
Raw materials not enumerated		555,000
Manufactures, etc.—Biscuits		[illegible]
Books and maps		181,000
Bricks, cement, etc.		47,000
Candles		85,000
Cables and cordage		83,000
Carriages, railroad cars, etc.		[illegible]
Drugs and medicines		109,000
Furs and other hats		139,000
Household furniture		237,000
Iron		[illegible]
Leather		[illegible]
Manufactured tobacco		1,555,000
Musical instruments		122,000
Paints and varnish		75,000
Paper and stationery		117,000
Soap		80,000
Wearing apparel		22,000
Manufactures of cotton		513,000
iron and steel		1,136,000
leather		485,000
[illegible]		103,000
[illegible]		547,000
glass		76,000
marble and stone		10,000
[illegible]		74,000
wood		250,000
Manufactures not enumerated		1,152,000

An analysis of the Government returns shows that of the $21,769,[illegible] of domestic exports for last year, the proportions have been about as follows:

Animals	$1,8[illegible],000
Produce	12,60[illegible],000
Manufactures	7,3[illegible],000
Total	$21,760,000

—With reference to the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, it is not to be expected that the interests of Buffalo or New York city would be very apt to appreciate the advantages accruing from this provision of the Treaty, and we are not astonished that Messrs. Hatch & Ely denominate it a "barren privilege." But, setting aside the importance of the privilege as regards the movement of Western crops, to the shipping interest of the Lakes, it is annually becoming more valuable. During the depression of freights the past two years, a new trade has been found for vessels in carrying staves and timber from the United States direct to the West Indies and Great Britain, by way of the St. Lawrence Canals and River. Upwards of fifty American vessels have thus been taken out of the Lakes, and there is every expectation that this trade will annually increase till found necessary to enlarge the canals to the St. Lawrence, so as to admit larger vessels. Not later than the 29th ult., three vessels cleared from this port with cargoes of corn, direct for Boston, Massachusetts. However "barren," therefore, the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence may be to New York, it is not so to vessel-owners, nor to the West.

The Reciprocity Treaty has been in existence six years, and in four years it will expire. If at the end of that period the carrying interest of New York are disposed to enter into another crusade to force the West to ignore all other routes of transit but their own, we would recommend that they try some other mode than that recently attempted. The Reciprocity Treaty if not extended, will be re-enacted, and the West will fight to the bitter end any attempt to trammel her commerce, or interfere with her customers.

The Cattle Disease.

We hear very little of the pleuro-pneumonia in this State, or in New England, although some of the excitement keeps up at the West. Dr. Antisell, of the patent office, and Drs. Etwyn and Emerson, of Philadelphia, acting with him as United States Commissioners, are now in the State, and Thomas H. Colling, of New Albany, Ind., is coming on by appointment of Gov. Willard, all to investigate the disease. It would be unfortunate if the Commissioners should a second time fail to have any good cases on hand to show them.

The above is from the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, of June 26th. From the drift of the paragraph it would appear that the disease has nearly disappeared. The precautions, however, recommended in this and other States are nevertheless timely, and should be carried out for several months to come.

New Jersey.

The Trenton *True American* says that New Jersey is safe for Lincoln and Hamlin beyond doubt. Every day, we hear of those who heretofore supported the Democratic ticket declaring their intention to no longer act with either faction of that party. Pennsylvania is equally reliable.

Temper of the South.

The Orleans *Delta*, at the end of an elaborate article eulogizing Breckinridge in the highest terms, says of the Douglas party:

"The wretched abortion called a Douglas party, which has no other vitality or substance but what were imparted to it by the hosts of a few disappointed politicians and office-seekers to one of the Senators from this State, will hardly struggle into a regular organization for the Presidential contest. We look for its speedy dissolution and evaporation.

The other party, composed of well-meaning citizens of honest purposes, but [illegible] and schemes, [illegible] their movements, and [illegible] settle down into the support of [illegible] for whom every consideration of [illegible], of duty, of sound policy, and love of Union, demand that the whole South [illegible] a united front."

The allusions in the second paragraph to the Bell and Everett men will be [illegible] by them at this time, when the [illegible] carrying Louisiana as well as [illegible] Southern [illegible].

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Departure [illegible]—Arrival of the Great Eastern—New York Fever [illegible] the Great Eastern—The City of Milwaukee and her Bondholders—Thaddeus Hyatt—[illegible]

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, June 28, 1860.

Excitements [illegible] follow each other in continuous succession. Once in three weeks at least, the city has a crazy day. Two months ago business was virtually suspended and the streets were black with people gone wild over the news from the great prize fight. Three weeks since there was a still huger tumult; the Japanese had come, and all Connecticut and New Jersey were here to see them. Now, as I write, it is announced that the long expected, half mythical Great Eastern has arrived at last, and is knocking at the gates of our harbor for admittance—in plain English, is lying outside the Sandy Hook bar, waiting for high water to waft her over and within the beautiful Manhattan Bay. By four o'clock this afternoon she will be lying off the Battery, errors of pilotage excepted, and thousands of people are flocking to Castle Garden, hours beforehand, eager to see the Leviathan.

It is understood that the three principal daily papers have each a special reporter on board the monster, and to-morrow morning their pages will team with anecdotes of the voyage and the usual sensation statistics. All these wonders are very fine to the public, but newspaper men are worked almost to death this summer by the unusual influx of matters interesting to the whole country. To-morrow, thank Heaven, the Japanese embassy embarks in the Niagara for the Island Empire! The prospect is, that, having had its day, it will be permitted to slip off as quietly and unhonored as has Kossuth, and as have been all foreigners who have come to us in a blaze of glory and gone the rounds of our great cities to their own discomfort and to the grandiloquizing of municipal officials and committees. The revenue-cutter Harriet Lane is to treat the Orientals to a sail up the East and North Rivers and around the Bay, to-morrow, and then transfer them to the Niagara. It strikes me that it will be a doubtful policy to let them inspect the mammoth English steamer—so much larger than the great American frigate, which have hitherto excited their admiration. Their simple, analogical minds may possibly draw the inference that the bigger the ship is the bigger must be the nation.

The Great Eastern has made a very slow voyage—two days and a half longer than the quick passages of the steamers she was built to eclipse. On her first trial trip, two years ago, she made 18 knots per hour. Her average on the Trans Atlantic voyage could not have exceeded 12½ knots. Her officers attribute this sloth to the immense number of barnacles which have accumulated on her bottom, and which cannot be removed by any process yet attempted, as there is no dry-dock capable of receiving her. I heard this morning that several parties, engaged in submarine explorations, are ready to take a contract for scraping her bottom by the means of divers equipped in patent submarine armor. There is great doubt, however, whether her being foul is the true reason of her slow rate of sailing. Her machinery is [illegible] half large enough for her [illegible]; it is improbable that any foundry can cast bed-plates sufficiently enormous to support her fairly proportionate engines. She is a great show, nothing more, and her owners will reap a profitable harvest in New York for the first time.

Politics have partially revived since the twin nominations at Baltimore. That is to say: the Republican enthusiasm is rapidly awakening, and mass-meetings are again being held by us. Among the ranks of the divided enemy, the most anomalous condition is apparent. There is absolutely *no* courage in their hearts; there is not the slightest movement made by them toward a spirited campaign. This stagnation is owing to the fact that the spoils loving Democracy are in a quandary. They all stand with their caps in their hands, but don't know for whom to throw them up. The employees in the Post Office, Assay Office, Custom House, etc., preserve a curious silence. No one knows whether it is safe to shout for Douglas or Breckinridge, and the subject of politics is most carefully let alone.

Thaddeus Hyatt came from Washington to-day, looking not much the worse for his long durance. He has left his suit against the Sergeant-at Arms in the hands of his counsel, with instructions to prosecute it vigorously, and will himself proceed at once to North Elba, N. Y., for the purpose of paying a visit to the widow of John Brown of Osawatomie.

Hicks, the Artist, has returned from the West with his portrait in oil of Honest Old Abe, and everybody pronounces him to have been most successful in catching the noblest expression of that noble man. The lithograph copy, to be published by Schaus, is under way, and will probably be ready in a week.

The amount collected for the sufferers by the great Camanche tornado, among the merchants of New York, is not very large—only $3,448 having been raised and forwarded to Gov. Banker. But the demonstration is gratifying, as it shows that the rich men of this metropolis are on the alert to take cognizance of and relieve suffering in the far off regions to where their [illegible] inflowing wealth.

If the West does pour riches upon us in a more bountiful stream than ever flowed from the horn of Ceres, she has taken back no small portion in a manner of which one day she will be heartily ashamed. I refer to the immense loans raised in the East by your fast Western cities—loans which they cannot pay, and won't endeavor to compromise. The troubles of the Bondholders of the City of Milwaukee are a case in point. Night before last an adjourned meeting of these unfortunates was held at the Brevoort House. Some twenty persons, representing a million of indebtedness, were present, and Mr. Watts Sherman, the honorable and sagacious active partner of Duncan, Sherman & Co., took the Chair. A long discussion arose as to the best method of obtaining payment of the whole or a portion of the defaulted $1,600,000 of bonds issued to the La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Horicon and other roads, and for which the "faith, honor and property" of the City of Milwaukee are pledged. A bitter feeling has been excited by the facts, 1st, That the city tries to evade payment, under the act of Wisconsin exempting the city property from levy; 2d, The city takes the extraordinary ground that, as the railroads cannot and will not pay their debts to Milwaukee, Milwaukee need not pay her's to the bondholders; 3d, The Mayor and Common Council of the defaulting city take no step in the matter, volunteer no terms of settlement, and force the Bondholders' Committees to travel to Wisconsin when they want an interview. A committee of Conference has been, however, appointed as a mere form in response to the urgent entreaties of the creditors. The meeting at the Brevoort ended in the choice of an Executive Committee, vested with full power to negotiate, and to commence suit instantly if satisfactory terms can be made. The ground was taken that a city cannot sell Bonds without notifying buyers of a statute exempting her property from attachment, pledge the very property for payment, and, when the day of payment comes, appeal to said statute in aid. The idea stultifies itself in law, and the question is now in the hands of our sternest and best experienced financiers, who will have it thoroughly tested. The poverty of Milwaukee is further alleged, and would stand greatly in her favor, in case she would show some desire to bring about a settlement; but her dishonorable indifference greatly enrages our Wall street men, and injures, by sympathy, the credit of all Western cities who come to this market for funds.

The decision of the Courts in the matter of the Wisconsin Farm Mortgages has given much satisfaction, and would seem to indicate that the judiciary intends to keep itself above all baser motives than a love of honest justice. It only remains for the State of Wisconsin to save her farms and cities, by converting all their obligations into a State Debt, The wealth derived by her from her Railroads alone will enable her to bear it. Such an example, voluntarily set by a great Western State, would do more to revive your drooping credit, throughout the civilized, bondholding world, than five years of good harvests and the discovery of five gold placers at the base of as many Pike's Peaks.

LAUNCELOT.

The Beloit Mass Meeting—Invitation to Wide Awakes.

BELOIT, Wis., June 29, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune;

The Railroads from your city have given us a reduction of fare—on the 12th of July.

Let every "Wide Awake" club in your city come up and join the thousands that will be in attendance; we confidently expect a glorious time. The most extensive arrangements are being made for a glorious gathering of freedom. Let Chicago be well represented.

"Old Rock" will appear in her glory on that day—ever rallying at Freedom's call.

Ever, VINDEX.

DROWNED.—Israel Fernald, a young man aged about 24, was drowned in the Mississippi river just above Rock Island, on Monday last. He accidentally fell from a flat boat. A brother of the deceased was accidentally shot and killed in nearly the same locality about six years ago.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK AT BLOOMINGTON.

Commencement of the State Normal University.

The Exercises in the New Building.

The Collation by the Citizens.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, June 29th, 1860.

To-day has witnessed the first anniversary of the State Normal University, in this city, the completion of its curriculum three years study by the graduating class, and the commencement exercises and its attendant features in the noble building just completed.

I gave you in my last some reference to the examination exercises of Thursday, in Major's Hall, the final connection and last appearance of the Normal instructors and students in those hired apartments, thus far occupied, now to be dismantled by the transfer of books, desks, maps, &c., &c., to ample and commodious quarters and permanent home in the new building.

This structure, a noble brick edifice, stands, as I have already stated in previous letters, on a fine swell of the rolling prairie, about a mile and a half north of the road. It has been erected during the period of great depression in money matters, which has fallen heavily upon this in common with other sections of the State. Its cost was a little over $100,000, and it is pronounced by all an excellent product for even that liberal sum. Certainly it is the finest Normal School edifice in the United States.

In the somewhat of detail this reference deserves, the credit of architecture and general superintendence should be given to George P. Randall, Esq., of Chicago. Messrs. Mortimer & Loboy, of Chicago, were the original contractors for the masonry, but on the necessary suspension of the work at the coming of the crisis in money matters, they surrendered the work. T. D. Rounds, of this city, has since carried the masonry to completion.

In devising inside plans for the University edifice, it was necessary to determine, in advance, the principle on which the school should be organized. Three systems were considered, which may be distinguished by the terms College, Graded, and Lancasterian. Should the College plan be adopted, then a chapel and class rooms, no matter whether adjacent or not, would alone be required. If the Graded system prevailed, separate rooms for each teacher, with study-desks and all the appurtenances of an independent school, would be necessary. The Lancasterian plan would require a large assembly or study room with adjacent class-rooms.

It was evident, on reflection, that the College plan would not do, and just as evident that the Graded plan was best adapted to the Model School, while the Lancasterian possessed some advantages for the Normal. It was, therefore, determined to combine the two, and to construct a more complete edifice than any now existing on this continent for a similar purpose. It was necessary to provide for the Normal School, the Model School, the Janitor, a Library, a Gallery of Fine Arts, a Museum of Natural History, and for such other adjuncts as might aid the general purpose of the University.

The basement story is mainly above ground. Here is the janitor's house, consisting of a parlor, kitchen, cellar, three bed rooms, ect.; a storage room; a laboratory; a chemical lecture room; boiler or furnace rooms; boys' and girls' play rooms for the Model School, to be used in stormy weather (32 ft. 6 in. by 48 ft. 4 in.); corridors and stairways.

The first story is 15 feet high in the clear, and contains the reception-room, Principal's room, teachers' room, text book and apparatus room, wardrobes, and four Model School rooms, two of which are 32 feet square, and two 25 ft. 6 in. by 37 ft. 6 in. These rooms are intended for a Primary, an Intermediate, a Grammar, and a High School, and will accommodate sixty pupils each. Students enter the building at the [illegible] east and [illegible], and visitors at the South. The first floor is reached by four flights of stone steps.

The second floor is devoted to the Normal School. In the centre is placed the assembly-room, sufficiently ample to seat 300 students. On either side of it are four large recitation-rooms, and at one end are two of smaller dimensions, making ten in all. These rooms have been so arranged that 300 students can pass from the assembly-room to the class rooms, or *vice versa*, in two minutes' time, and without at all interfering with each other. This story is 16 feet high in the clear.

On the third floor, 25 feet high in the clear, is located Normal Hall, large enough to hold a thousand people. On one side of it is the Museum of Natural History and the Library; on the other, the Gallery of Fine Arts, the drawing-room and the ante-room for the Hall. This story is reached by four broad stairways, as is also the second story, affording the amplest means of ingress and egress.

The building is so planned that it may be heated by stoves, furnaces, or steam.

The "design" that is to be followed in the improvement of the grounds of the University was prepared by Wm. Saunders, Esq., of Philadelphia, and exhibits not only the proportions of the fifty-six acres composing the immediate site of the edifice, but the proposed walks, garden, grouping of trees and shrubs, together with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad at the south. The Illinois Central Railroad crosses the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad a little to the east of the grounds. The building is in full view of both these great thoroughfares.

T. H. Soper of Chicago, has made an excellent job of the joiner-work, painting, &c. White, Thomas & Co. of plastering, and Greenbaum Sons of plumbing and tin roof. The entire work will bear the closest inspection, and compare handsomely with any public building in the State.

The citizens here feel a just pride in the completion of an enterprise they so liberally welcomed, and have been for the week past astir for bringing about of liberal preparations of hospitable purpose and intent, in a shape of a collation in Normal Hall, immediately to follow the commencement exercises of to day.

All has passed off as per programme. A fine rain had laid the dust, and restored freshness to the face of nature, and by nine o'clock the road from town toward the University was a busy scene, with vehicles of all classes, and numerous pedestrians, which movement resulted in a goodly gathering that filled the spacious hall of the Normal School by the time appointed for opening the literary entertainment of the forenoon.

[illegible] a class largely and liberally both in character and numbers to attest the interest and pride of the citizens of our State in this noble enterprise. Substantial farmers from various sections of the State had remained after the close of the late Agricultural Convention to witness the first "Commencement Day" in the Normal School. Prominent citizens of McLean county and the city of Bloomington were there. Our State officers were represented in the presence of Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor, and Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, both interested spectators of the exercises of these two days past. There were numerous clergymen of this section, and nearly the entire State Board of Education.

The Principal, Charles E. Hovey, presided, and the following was the order of exercises which gives in addition to the names and part taken by each student the county represented by each on the roll of the school.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

"Horace Mann," .... Enoch A. Gastman, McLean co.
"The Fine Arts in the School room," .... Mary F. Washburn, McLean co.
"The Agriculturist," .... Edwin Philbrook, Fayette co.

MUSIC.

CHORUS—In "Masaniello"—[illegible] "Morning fresh [illegible] breaking"
"What Power [illegible] has done," .... [illegible] McLean co.
"The Worship of the Past," .... [illegible] Mitchell, McLean co.
"Amusements," .... Peter Harper, Peoria co.

MUSIC.

SEMI-CHORUS—Male voices—"The Ship of Union." Words by Longfellow, music by Geo. F. Root.
"Our Calling," .... John Hull, Marion co.
"The Wealth of a Nation, in its Men" .... Frances A. Peterson, Lee co.

MUSIC.

FOUR-PART SONG—Never forget the dear ones.—George F. Root.
"Hereditary Opinions," .... Sarah M. [illegible]
"Positive and Negative Men," .... Jos. [illegible] Howell, White county.

MUSIC.

GRADUATING CLASS SONG.—Arranged by C. M. Cady.

We walked, the morning sun beneath,
Glad wand'ring side by side,
Our hopes entwined, a pleasant wreath,
Bright friendship's smile our guide,
With heart and hand united sped,
United still in heart,
We now, toward separate pathways led,
Perchance forever part.

We part ere yet the noon grows hot,
Or threatening storms appear,
While yet the evil days come not,
To cloud each joyous year.
Our [illegible] shall tread in different ways,
Thro' sun and shade we'll roam;
Yet every path thro' varied maze,
May lead to one blest home.

And when in evening shade we stand—
Our wearied earth toil o'er—
Still longing for the unknown land,
For morning evermore,
Oh, may we to our God, the Light,
Uplift our gaze afar,
Beaming thro' the darksome night
The bright and morning star.

Granting of Diplomas.

Prayer by Rev. Alfred Eddy, of Bloomington.

It is no place here, nor have I the disposition to follow through the list, for critical reference to the merits of the parts of the exercises, though I have listened to numerous college commencement exercises less worthy of honorable mention. The corps of working teachers of our State is certainly the richer in the accession of these eleven, who in a neat and appropriate address by S. W. Moulton, Esq., of Shelby County, President of the State Board of Education, were each presented with diplomas bearing the following:

DIPLOMA STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

This certifies that ———, has completed the full course of study and practice prescribed for students in this Institution. C. E. HOVEY, Prin'l.

Given at the University, Bloomington, June 29, 1860. By order of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois. S. W. MOULTON, Pres't. NEWTON BATEMAN, Sec'y

The students of the Normal School, as stated, received free tuition, one from each county and one from each Representative District being entitled to this privilege. Each on entering signs the following

STUDENT'S PLEDGE.

I hereby declare my intention to become a teacher in the Schools of this State; and agree that for three years after leaving the University I will report in writing to the Principal thereof in June and December of each year where I have been, and in what employed.

These graduates will find ready engagements in their teachers' work, and would that there were a thousand more "of the same sort" ready equally well fitted by thorough Normal School training for the great mission that is theirs.

There have been about forty different members of the class now graduated, the residue and larger share of which have remained for longer or shorter periods from a single term to nearly the entire course connected with the institution.

But meanwhile the exercises have closed, and something else has succeeded, the busy clatter of plates and dishes from the upper hall tells of [illegible] nature. It is filled with a crowd busy with the abundant fare provided by the generous ladies of Bloomington.

To this repast succeeded a "feast of reason" in a series of sentiments and responses in which were successively called up gentlemen present, citizens and from abroad. It was a pleasant and creditable affair throughout and fitly closed the day.

The Normal University remains closed for eleven weeks, to re-open September 17th. A point has passed in its history which bounds its infancy, and brings it on the opening of its fall term into full and vigorous usefulness. H.

Beloit College.

The Anniversary Exercises of this flourishing and popular Institution, have been announced as follows:

The usual Baccalaureate Address before the graduating class, by the President, Dr. Chapin, will be on the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th of July.

On the evening of the same day, Rev. J. L. Corning, of Milwaukee, will deliver the annual address before the College Missionary Society.

The usual oration before the Library Societies will be delivered by Hon. Harlow S. Orton, of Madison, Tuesday evening, July 10th.

Wednesday—Commencement Day—will be occupied in the forenoon by the address of Rev. Samuel Wolcott, of this city, and the afternoon by the exercises of the graduating class, whose honors have been awarded as follows:

Valedictory—C. W. Buckly, Freeport, Ill.
Salutatory—D. S. Cook, Rockford, Ill.
First Orations—E. V. H. Danon, Beloit, and G. H. Mann, Beloit.

The "Master's Oration" will be delivered by Wm. A. Montgomery, Valedictorian of the class of '57.

We are happy to call attention to the prosperity and progress of this admirably conducted Institution. While the West is dotted plentifully with Academies—styling themselves Colleges and even "Universities"—which obtain temporary success and popularity by furnishing diplomas to half-taught tyros—this College has—from the first—insisted on an educational standard, as high as that of Yale, has maintained strict discipline, and has been officered by scholars of the highest attainments. As the legitimate result the College has steadily grown in the esteem of all who have become acquainted with its history and its fruits, and notwithstanding the severity of the times which has prevented needed additions to the present number of College edifices, it now enjoys a degree of prosperity which is highly satisfactory.

From the catalogue we learn that the corps of instructors consists of the following gentlemen, who are widely known as men of ability and scholarship.

Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D.—President and Prof. of History and Civil Polity.
Rev. Miles T. Squier, D. D.—Prof. of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.
Joseph Emerson, A. M.—Prof. of Greek Language and Literature.
* * * Hale—Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (temporary vacancy filled by Prof. Porter).
Rev. James J. Blaisdell, A. M.—Prof. of Rhetoric and English Literature.
Rev. Wm. Porter, A. M.—Prof. of Latin Language and Literature.
Henry B. Mason, Ph. D.—Prof. of Chemistry and Natural Science.
Henry S. De Forest, A. B.—Tutor in Mathematics.

We learn that stout efforts are now being made to raise money for the endowment of one or more additional Chairs of Instruction, and for erecting additional College buildings. We trust and expect that these efforts will be successful—as they deserve to be. We hope that many of those of our citizens who feel an active interest in the higher class of our Western Library Institutions will afford themselves the gratification and benefit of a visit to the beautiful city of Beloit during the Literary Festival, which constitutes its chief annual attraction. The hospitality of its citizens, during Commencement week, is proverbial and needs no endorsement of ours.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

HON. ROBERT C. SCHENCK AT GALVA.—The Hon. Robert C. Schenck of Dayton, Ohio, addressed a large gathering of Republicans at Galva, Henry county, on the 26th ult. For two hours the distinguished gentleman commanded the undivided attention of his audience, by an eloquent exposition of the principles and policy of the Republican party, with a thorough criticism of the practices of the Sham Democracy.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.—The Republicans of Effingham county met in Convention on Monday last, and appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the VIIth District Republican Congressional Convention, to be held at Pattoon on the 15th day of July: J. L. Wilson, L. M. Rose, and A. Henry. Alternates—C. Smith, W. B. Phillips, C. Kinsey.

MACON COUNTY.—We find the following encouraging political items in the Decatur *Chronicle* of the 27th:

We last week saw a Democrat of this county who has always voted the Democratic ticket; he goes for Lincoln and Hamlin and the whole State ticket. He reports that he is not alone in the good work of repentance.

Three Democrats of this city tell us they have cast their last Democratic vote; they go for Lincoln and Hamlin and the whole State ticket.

We know twenty Fillmore men who voted for Douglas in 1858, who will vote the Republican ticket, besides a score of young Democrats who hurrahed for Douglas in 1858, but will vote for Lincoln.

INFAMOUS NOMINATION.—The Democrats of the IIId Congressional District of Indiana met in Convention at Columbus on Wednesday last, and nominated for Congress the notorious *Reverend* William M. Daily, who was thrust out of the Methodist Church at Bloomington last October, after a long and impartial hearing before his own brethren, on charges (fully proved) of drunkenness, assault, lecherous intentions on virtuous unmarried women, and other like crimes. Daily is totally unfit for decent men to associate with. His able competitor, Wm. McKee Dunn, will beat the Reverend scamp by such a sweeping majority that his supporters will be in doubt whether he really was a candidate.

DOUGLAS NOMINATION.—The Douglas Democracy of the VIIIth Congressional District of Indiana, have nominated Samuel Wilson of Crawfordsville, as the candidate for Congress. Some Breckinridge men [illegible] themselves in the Convention, with a minority report from the Committee on Resolutions, but the Douglas men unceremoniously kicked the platform aside. The Convention was held at Delphi, on Tuesday. Rice, the Republican nominee, will beat Wilson over 1,000 votes.

DOLEFUL RATIFICATION.—The Douglas ratification meeting at Detroit, on Thursday evening last, seems to have been a fizzle, notwithstanding it was blown into a big blaze by the telegraph operators, as usual. The crowd gathered, according to the Detroit *Advertiser*, did not at any time exceed four or five hundred, and they were lugubrious enough. Douglasism has no vitality in Detroit.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.—The Republicans of Macoupin met in County Convention at Carlinville on the 27th ult. It was one of the largest and most respectable bodies of the kind that ever assembled in the county. The following excellent ticket was unanimously nominated: For Representative, G. P. Heaton; Circuit Clerk, W. W. Freeman; Sheriff, J. R. Miles; Coroner, Moses Morgan. The Republicans of Macoupin are not without hope of carrying this ticket, with a majority for Lincoln and Hamlin.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—

WE WILL EXHIBIT ON *Wednesday, June 20th,* AN AUCTION PURCHASE OF

OVER 1,000 PIECES FINE FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, For One Shilling per Yard.
[illegible] PIECES CHOICE [illegible] Colors, For One Shilling and Sixpence.
RICH DOUBLE SKIRT ROBES, For Two Dollars.
EXTRA RICH FIVE, SEVEN & NINE FLOUNCED ROBES, For Four and Five Dollars.
CHOICE BAREGE DE LAINES, For Ten Cents and One Shilling.
NEW PLAID SILKS, For Fifty Cents.
TEN SHILLING SILKS, For Six Shillings.
RICH YARD WIDE BROCADE SILKS, choice styles, For Twelve Shillings.
SUPERB DOUBLE SKIRT SILK ROBES For Twenty Dollars.

This is the cheapest lot of goods ever offered in this city, having been bought for less than ONE HALF the manufacturing cost and comprises many New, Choice and Seasonable Goods.

Look Out for Extraordinary Bargains!

We will also exhibit, at same time, the LATEST NOVELTIES just received, IN SILK LACE AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND MANTILLAS, PARASOLS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES. TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

W. M. ROSS & CO.
167 & 169 ...... LAKE STREET ...... 167 & 169

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ALEXANDER'S KIDS, Just received at A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

WE ARE JUST OPENING AN Elegant assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. [illegible] A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, Gauze Merino Flannels. [illegible] A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
The Import Strength: They Annihilate Pain.
The delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the effete matter. Give relief in five minutes, and are the most extensive counteracted Remedies of the age. Should be used for all Chronic Rheumatism, Pains, Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Cold, Chills, Fevers, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Affections, Dropsy, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 23.

For strictly business paper the month closes on an easy money market. The demand also for long loans on inside city property is sensibly diminished, and it is by no means easy to place funds on satisfactory security, interest and principal payable in New York, with the usual commissions to the agent of the lender. Every think betokens still greater ease in the future.

Let no one suppose that money can be had on unproductive outside city property or upon farms, for the asking. The market has not yet realized a sufficient surplus for such calls to receive any attention.

EXCHANGE is in fair supply at 1/4 selling rates, and the banks to day are not anxious to buy at 1/4 below selling prices. All were anxious to keep the supply about equal to the demand, till after the 4th, when a decline is generally expected.

GOLD—74 and in fair demand.

ST. LOUIS—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The supply of sight exchange on the East is quite small with most of our dealers, who find it difficult to make. The maturities of some of them are pretty large, but mostly on New Orleans, whence it is somewhat difficult to transfer to East. Considerable floor bills have been made on Boston, the last thirty days, by some of the banks; but most of these will have to be doubtless taken up, as the ease in the Eastern money markets enabling this to be done, greatly to the relief of business here. Indeed, had it not been for the abundance of money in the East, and the facility of obtaining accommodations, together with the fact that our merchants prepared for such stagnant times by limiting their spring purchases, there would have been a difficulty in getting through the crisis, which we trust has safely been passed by our merchants and bankers.

Bankers have no more currency than they require to day; it could be sold readily at 1 dis. Notwithstanding the scarcity of Eastern Exchange, some will sell it for currency, charging but 1/4 per cent. Gold was offered in good quantities at 1/4 prem., though most make but a difference of 1/4 between its bankable funds.

MISSOURI BANKS—The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following in regard to the expected dividends of the Missouri banks:

As prospects now are, we may expect to see the Missouri Banks next week declare their usual dividends of 5 per cent., together with a handsome surplus. The Western Bank at St. Charles, will, we learn, divide 7½ per cent. To do so, considerable extension—a rather unlooked for one—must have taken place; but it is well secured, and the business of that part of the State has been extensive this season.

CINCINNATI—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

The market for money continues easy, and the supply is abundant and in excess of the immediate wants of the trade. There is not much activity in Exchange, and some parties report sales for less than par on average. The supply of gold is good, and a better demand has been looked for from country banks, but so far the inquiry has been rather light. There is no change to the rate, which remains steady at par. New Orleans Exchange is very flat at 1 buying and par to 1/4 selling. Gold and prime paper scarce. No change is uncurrent.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York sight	¼ prem.	¼ prem.
New Orleans, Par 5%	¼ dis.	par.
Louisville	¼ prem.	¼ prem.
Saint Louis	¼ prem.	¼ prem.

THE INTEREST ON OHIO DEBT.—The *Journal* says the Fund Commissioners, consisting of the Auditor and Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, left on the 27th for New York, with $350,000, to pay the July interest on the State debt, and the principal of the temporary Loan bonds falling due this year.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—The annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad Company gives the result of the year's business as follows:

Gross receipts	$1,932,473.17
Working expenses	1,021,613.20
Net earnings	$910,859.97
Amount paid during the year on account of interest on bonds matured	$64,700 00
Amount paid during the year on account of interest on mortgage bonds	50,779 35
The bonded debt of the Company, July 1, 1859, is	2,184,000 00
Its floating debt	81,000 72
Total authorized debt	$2,265,000 72
Capital stock	3,137,500 00
Total	$5,402,500 72
Less cash on hand	1,254,462 91
Leaving a debt of	$4,147,037 81
Add 6 mos. interest on bonds	65,400 00
Total	$4,212,437 81
Less cash fund	1,284,462 91
Leaving a debt of	$2,927,974 90

The Company has 7,734 feet of road in operation, and 1,000 feet of sidings, etc. The total cost of road and equipments is $3,908,982.50 Capital stock, $3,137,500.00.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wht Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bly. bu.	Rye bu.	Lead lbs
By R. R.	50	500	1744			94
Canal	150	2000	5146	116		
C. & R. I. R. R.	20	1000	5146			50000
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1	1000	2000			
R. & P. R. R.	70	1000	3000	344	120	
C. & A. R. R.	50		12324	830		
C. A. & St. L. R. R.				666		
Total	337	5 324	118921	1993	120	94 5000

	Ground Hides No.	Green Cattle Hides No.	Slunk Hides No.	Pelts No.	Wool lbs.
By R. R.	30	30	15	50	484
Canal	130	187		47	4841
C. & R. I. R. R.	1	1			
R. & P. R. R.	1	1			50000
C. B. & Q. R. R.	18	64	1013		
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	175			666	
Total	356	283	1028	713	55325

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wht, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bly, bu.	Wool lbs
To Buffalo		20,000		146,7			
To Owego				21000			
To Chicago	50	2000					
To Peru	50	2000					
To Canal		16500					
To Rail				1848			
To Boat in Basin							
Total	97	40500	94333	2000			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO DAY.

Freight	Vessels	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Receipts	11		20,000	94,333	2,000		
Shipments	4	100	40,500				

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....June 30.

Str Griffith, Fuller, Milwaukee, 13 pkgs beer, 12 horses, 4 bbls whisky, 50 bbls alcohol, 100 pkgs sundries, to Jno Rice.

Prop Montana, Robbins St. Joseph, 2,000 railroad ties, 2 bbls flour, 6 bxes 8 lb.

Sch Pacific, Dwyer, Canada, 30 cords wood, 100 pc timber.

Sch Jno Owen, Ferguson, Manistee, 300 pkgs sundries.

Sch Wm Peacock, Jr, Green, Sheboygan, 200 pkgs sundries.

Sch T Baxter, master, level rail, 8485 bush corn, 40,037 bush wheat, 1,000 bush oats.

Sch Ellen Curtis, Gray, Ottawa, 81 m timber.

Sch Little Belle, Kirby, White Lake, 40 m lumber.

Sch Lizzie McVea, Gibbs, White Lake, 40 m lumber.

Sch Lake Breeze, Hansen, Buffalo, 104,000 m lumber, 1,000 bbls salt, 120 m shingles.

Sch Empire, Gibbons, Buffalo, 104,000 m lumber, 1,000 shingles.

Sch —, Mercier, Bay City, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.

Sch Geo North, Beals, Sheboygan, 40 cords wood.

Sch Nebraska, Nelson, Manistee, 95 m lumber, 20 pkgs sundries.

Sch Pacific, Morrison Pre que Isle, 95 tons coal.

Sch Ella Belle, Kirby, White Lake, 50 cd wood.

Sch Little Belle, Kirby, White Lake, 40 m lumber.

Sch Geo North, Beals, sheboygan, 40 cords wood.

Sch Lizzie McVea, Gibbs, White Lake, 40 m lumber.

Sch Western Star, Robb, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.

Sch Lake Breeze, Hansen, Buffalo, 104,000 m lumber, 1,000 bbls salt, 120 m shingles.

Sch Empire, Gibbons, Buffalo, 104,000 m lumber, 1,000 shingles.

Sch Jane Cooley, Jay Matthews, 1,700 railroad ties.

Sch Sarah Ann, Mason, Manistee, 370 shingles, 1,000 posts, 25 ties, 8 bdls.

Sch Chicago, Flood, Sheboygan, 1,300 railroad ties, 60 cords wood.

Sch Buckeye, Thomas, Milwaukee,

Sch Pacific, Dwyer, Canada, 30 cords wood, 100 pc timber.

Sch Wm Peacock, Jr, Green, Sheboygan, 200 pkgs sundries.

Sch Jno Owen, Ferguson, Manistee, 300 pkgs sundries.

Sch Wm Peck, Olsen, Port Washington, 16,000 bu wheat.

Sch Little Belle, Kirby, White Lake, 40 m lumber.

Sch W B Ogden, Brown, ——, 1,000 bu wheat.

Sch Montana, Thomas, ——, 1,000 " "

Sch Jno Owen, Ferguson, Manistee, 300 pkgs sundries.

Sch Lizzie McVea, Gibbs, White Lake, 40 m lumber.

Sch Pacific, Dwyer, Canada, 30 cords wood, 100 pc timber.

Sch Geo North, Beals, sheboygan, 40 cords wood.

Sch Ella Belle, Kirby, White Lake, 50 cd wood